UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/514,598	02/28/2000	Sadeg M. Faris	105-081USA000	8586

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EXAMINER
BORISSOV, IGOR N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3639	

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/514,598	FARIS ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	Igor Borissov	3639

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 April 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *175-185 and 191* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *175-185 and 191* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this
application after appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but prior to a
decision on the appeal. Since this application is eligible for continued examination
under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the
appeal has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this
application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed
on 4/7/2005 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Amendment received on 4/7/2005 is acknowledged and entered. Claims 1-174
and 186-190 have previously been canceled. Claims 175, 179 and 191 have been
amended. Claims 175-185 and 191 are currently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 175-178 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over Cheng et al. (US 6,151,643) in view of Schneier et al. (US 5,970,143) further in
view of Twining (US 6,222,449).**

Cheng et al. (Cheng) teaches to a method and system for providing information
for software residing on a client computer, comprising:

As per claim 175,

(a) using a client machine to initially connect to the contest-promoting system (C. 7, L. 5-14);

(b) using login server to choose which game server should be utilized (C. 7, L. 46 – C. 8, L. 31; C. 23, L. 1-17);

(c) using load balancing algorithms to distribute the connections to the game servers (C. 16, L. 26-36);

(d) using a first subsystem for transmitting an ITR to each of the game client (C. 7, L. 5-39);

(e) using a second subsystem for responding for each ITR presented (C. 7, L. 5-39);

wherein the plurality of the game clients are simultaneously presented with the same set of data (C. 9, L. 59-63).

However, Cheng does not specifically teach that game clients' response is time-space stamped; that said client machine includes a global synchronization unit; an owner registration server, said server is resident in a memory storage device; and a client device trajectory monitoring server which is connected to the Internet for providing a Web access for monitoring said device.

Schneier et al. (Schneier) teaches a method and system for encoding a message corresponding to an outcome of a computer game, wherein game clients' responses are time-space stamped (C. 12, L. 57 – C. 13, L. 5), and wherein a game computer includes Global Positioning System unit (C. 21, L. 46-59).

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory. Furthermore, Twining teaches that said GPS-enabled remote logging device is configured to transmit its location information to the remote

server, which is connected to a network, and that the owner can login into said server to access said information (C. 5, L. 35-42; C. 7, L. 11-13, 23-25).

Twining does not explicitly teach that said network is the Internet. However, it is old and well known that the Internet is the largest existing network.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cheng, Schneier and Twining to include that said network is the Internet, because it would advantageously allow to save funds by using an existing network, rather than to invest into a dedicated network.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cheng to include that game clients' response is time stamped, as disclosed in Schneier, because it would advantageously allow certifying times to completion for races of skill played on game computers which start at designated times, either in connection with a given tournament or independent thereof, as specifically stated in Schneier (C. 5, L. 25-34).

And it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Cheng and Schneier to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously allow to bring funds needed to operate the system.

As per claims 176 and 177, See reasoning applied to Claim 175.

As per claim 178, Cheng teaches said method and system wherein the login server accesses the contestant database to check passwords and the status of the contestant (C. 7, L. 12-45).

Claims 179-185 and 191 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneier in view of Twining.

Schneier teaches a method and apparatus for encoding a message corresponding to an outcome of a computer game, comprising:

As per claim 179,

(a) registering each user as a contestant using a web browser (C. 8, L. 9-11; C. 23, L. 36-60);

(b) creating a globally-synchronized networked client machine through which the contestant participates in time-constrained question and answer contest (Fig. 20; C. 54, L. 44-45; C. 56, L. 30-33); said client machine including a global synchronization unit (C. 21, L. 46-59);

(c) using the contest client software on the client machine to log on to the game server (C. 23, L. 36-60);

(d) transmitting the query and start-time from the primary server to the client machine (C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 23; C. 39, L. 38-53);

(e) characterizing the client machine's local clock with the master clock on the primary server (C. 39, L. 52-65);

(f) presenting the query to the contestant precisely at the start-time, as determined by a local clock that is characterized with respect to a global master clock located on the primary server (C. 33, L. 12-23);

(g) accepting the contestants response, attaching a time-space-stamp to that response, and transmitting the response and time-space-stamp to the servers (C. 39, L. 65-67; C. 21, L. 47-62);

(h) judging the responses from all the contestants and determining the winner (C. 75, L. 30-32).

Schneier does not specifically teach an owner registration server, said server is resident in a memory storage device.

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schneier to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously allow to bring funds needed to operate the system. Furthermore, Schneier teaches:

As per claim 180, said method, comprising the step of determining each contestant's standing or rank for the contest (C. 30, L. 63-65).

As per claim 181, said method, wherein step (a) comprises browsing a contest WWW site containing information about the contest, including advertising and ranks of other contestants (C. 11, L. 9-19; C. 33, L. 7-28).

As per claim 182, said method, wherein accessing said website over the Internet inherently indicates obtaining HTML or XML encoded documents (C. 11, L. 64-67).

As per claim 183, said method, comprising on-line registration of the players (C. 23, L. 36-60).

As per claim 184, said method, comprising performing a test (C. 44, L. 47-55).

As per claim 185, said method, wherein step (a) comprises:

- creating a record in the contestant database for the user upon completion receipt of the registration information (C. 23, L. 36-60);

- storing the registration information in the record (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

- establishing the user as a contestant (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

- assigning a contestant ID to the new contestant (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

- recording the contestant ID in the contestant database (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

- assigning the contestant a username and a temporary password (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

      - sending an e-mail message containing the username and temporary password (C. 11, L. 56-58; C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

      - logging said contestant onto secure area of the contest website using his username and temporary password (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10);

      - downloading and installing the contest software from the web server to the client machine thereby enabling the client machine for participation in a competition (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20 – C. 31, L. 10).

      As per claim 191, Schneier teaches said method, comprising:

      (a) human operators entering the questions and associated answers (C. 23, L. 36-60; C. 30, L. 20-48);

      (b) before the contest begins, the game server sending its public encryption key to the primary server (C. 10, L. 10 – C. 12, L. 18);

      (c) primary server sending its public encryption key to the game server (C. 10, L. 10 – C. 12, L. 18);

      (d) accessing the system through the contest management interface and selecting the queries (C. 10, L. 10 – C. 12, L. 18);

      (e) assigning a desired start-time for each query (C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

      (f) the primary server generating a unique set of query encryption and decryption keys for each query and start-time (C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

      (g) the primary server encrypting the query (column 14, line 64 through column 23, line 60);

      (h) the primary server creating a message containing the encrypted query and decryption key (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

      (i) encrypting the message using the game server's public encryption key (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

      (j) sending the message from the primary server to the game server (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

      (k) the game server decrypting the message and creating and encrypting a new message using the client machine's public key (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

(l) sending the resulting message to the client machine (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

(m) the client machine decrypting the message (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

(n) the client machine creating and appending data to a security verification log file (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29);

said security verification log including data of location of said client machine from a global synchronization unit including time-space-stamp information (C. 21, L. 46-59);

(o) the security verification log recording the arrival-time of the encrypted query (C. 14, L. 64 – C. 23, L. 60; C. 32, L. 65 – C. 33, L. 29).

Schneier does not specifically teach an owner registration server, said server is resident in a memory storage device.

Twining teaches a method and system for electronically recording and exchanging information between a GPS-enabled remote logging device and a central server, said server including a memory, wherein said GPS-enabled remote logging device is adapted to wirelessly communicate accumulated data to a remote server, wherein authorized subscribers (registered users) can access said server to review said data (C. 5, L. 12-37; C. 7, L. 23-26), thereby obviously indicating presenting said server functionality in said memory.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schneier to include a subscription (registration) server for registering users of said system, as disclosed in Twining, because it would advantageously allow to bring funds needed to operate the system.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/7/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to applicant's argument that the prior art fails to disclose a device trajectory monitoring server, which is connected to the Internet and configured for Web access for owners to monitor said device, it is noted that Twining discloses this feature. Specifically, Twining teaches that a GPS-enabled remote logging device is configured to transmit its location information to the remote server, which is connected to a network, and that the owner can login into said server to access said information (C. 5, L. 35-42; C. 7, L. 11-13, 23-25).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Igor Borissov at telephone number (571) 272-6801.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John Hayes, can be reached at (571) 272-6708.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

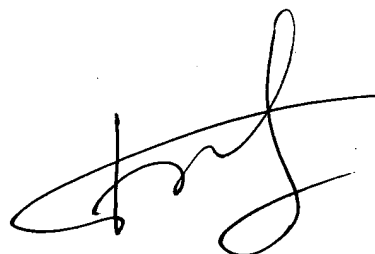**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

Washington D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 872-9306   [Official communications; including After Final communications labeled "Box AF"]

Igor Borissov
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3639

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6/24/2005